

## CIGAR STORE BANDITS HELD

Picture Wire Clue Leads to Arrest of Four Men and a Girl.

### THREE ARE IDENTIFIED

Two Taken at Pistol Point as They Are Fleeing the State.

### LEADER AN OLD TIMER

Dougherty Tells Melodramatic Story of Chase and Round-up of Band.

The little thing forgotten, the overlooked triviality that means to the crook the difference between opening wine along Broadway and breaking rock in a penitentiary, led yesterday to the arrest of four men, accused by the police of robbing a dozen stores of the United Cigar Stores Company.

In this case, it is Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty's facts are correct; it was a few coils of picture wire that were the clue to the stores that produced the solution of one of the most baffling crime problems of years.

The cigar store robbers made the mistake of purchasing in one store the wire they used to tie the arms and legs of the cigar store clerks they robbed.

When Dougherty's detectives bumped against the fact they knew they had the men they wanted, but it took them twelve hours to clamp handcuffs on the robbers, and in that twelve hours was enacted just the sort of story that Commissioner Dougherty loves to tell—a police melodrama, a moving picture thriller, with detectives as the heroes and old crooks as the villains, with intercepted telephone messages, a woman telegraph operator, racing automobiles and arrests at the pistol muzzle, everything in fact, save the dictagraph. Here is the story as Dougherty told it:

You know how many times cigar stores have been robbed in the last few months. Time and again clerks come in their stores were held up and bound with wire while robbers looted their cash and had the brassbound nerve to wait on customers while the gagged clerks cursed in a closet. Thousands of dollars were stolen. It looked as if we were up against it. There didn't seem to be a clue of any sort and when we were worrying the robbers kept up their game.

### Wire the Only Lead.

"Well, I put the job of getting the clues up to acting Captain Tunney and Detectives Kerr, McGinn, Moore and Brennan. I said to them, 'Boys, we have just one lead. That gang used the same kind of wire always. Whenever a cigar store clerk was found tied hand and foot we always found that he had been bound with picture wire. Find out where that wire came from.'"

That was easy assignment because picture wire is sold by thousands of shops. But Tunney and his men kept plugging away. There is no genius in the detective game—nothing but hard work. Finally they hit upon a little stationery store in Seventh avenue between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets. The proprietor, a shrewd fellow, remembered that he had sold picture wire frequently to two or three men and the proprietor had wondered why these men needed so much wire.

That was good enough. Last night Tunney and the boys watched the stationery store. Presently three men appeared and bought several coils of the wire. The detectives shadowed them. For hours Tunney and the boys followed them into ten shops of the United Cigar Stores Company in Broadway and Sixth avenue.

There was no doubt in the world that the gang had planned another hold-up, but it so happened that they found the clerk alone in none of these stores. At length, late last night, the three went to the Lyceum Hotel, at 139 West Forty-fifth street. The detectives posted themselves in the street and in the lobby ready to make arrests.

### Sensed the Pursuit.

"But it was a slick and knowing crowd they were after. They had sensed a pursuit somehow. While Tunney was figuring on an arrest, two of the gang, Philadelphia Johnny and Truax, escaped from their apartment in the Lyceum by shinning over a rear fire escape. They were gone before the detectives could draw two breaths.

Now a foot cop would have broken into the apartment and captured the rest of the gang then and there. Tunney had too much sense. Give him credit for that. He waited and baited a trap.

"His idea was that Philadelphia Johnny and Truax would telephone to the rest of the crowd, so the detectives played in with the hotel switchboard operator and had their ears open to any call that rang into the hotel. Presently one came in that sounded suspicious.

"Philadelphia Johnny, whose real name is John E. Gray, and who has half a dozen aliases, was phoning from a room in 12th street near Eighth avenue. He was telling the rest of the gang that he and Truax were heading for Connecticut, and suggesting that everything be done to mislead the detectives.

"Tunney left Kerr and Brennan to watch the switchboard, while he himself, with McGinn and Moore, followed the lead of the wire. Tunney took them a quarter of an hour to get to the saloon, and meanwhile Philadelphia Johnny and Truax had escaped.

"Tunney called Kerr at the Lyceum and learned that the pair had called from this time from a saloon away up in the Bronx. Tunney drove his car there at full speed, but again he was misled. The next call intercepted by

Detective Kerr at the Lyceum was from the Patterson Hotel in Mount Vernon.

### Led to Own Downfall.

"You see, the fugitives were unconsciously bringing the police on their trail. The smartness of them fell down in things like that. At Patterson's my automobile squad found that Philadelphia Johnny and Truax had gone to Mount Vernon, and at Mount Vernon it was learned that the pair had boarded a trolley car, making for the Connecticut line.

"For another half hour the touring car burned the roads, but just before daylight Tunney and his men came up with the trolley car, boarded it, rammed pistols against the faces of Philadelphia Johnny and Truax, slipped handcuffs on them, dumped them into the auto and were on their way back to town. First, though, they notified Kerr and Brennan that the arrests had been made, and Tunney ordered Kerr to jump in and arrest the folks in the apartment.

"There were two persons in the apartment, a man named Fred H. Clark and a woman who called herself Dorothy Gray, but whose real name is Catherine Gray. She is a telegraph operator and lives in Boston, but recently she has been in the city, keeping house for John E. Gray (Philadelphia Johnny) and his pals, Clark and Truax. So far as we can tell, she had no part in the robberies, and we have made no charge against her. She simply had the bad luck to be a friend of crooks.

"As soon as these arrests had been made the detectives left the hotel and found James Duval, who seemed to be engaged in reconnoitering. Duval was one of the men who had been described as a member of the robber gang.

### Wouldn't Admit Crimes.

"At Headquarters I put the gang through a stiff examination. They wouldn't admit anything. I didn't care whether they did or not. I had evidence enough anyway. I knew I had broken up a gang that had robbed a dozen stores of at least \$5,000 in cash. 'Gray, known as Philadelphia Johnny, John McDonald and John O'Donnell, is the brains of the crowd, a shrewd, dangerous thief, a gunman. He has a long record. He was a vagabond in Virginia and with Long Neil burglarized post offices in several cities.

"He got two years in the penitentiary at Raleigh, N. C. Later on he robbed a post office at Littleton, N. C. He got a fifteen year sentence for that crime, but he escaped. On August 4, 1911, with Al Fingers, a California hoodlum, he blew up the safe of the Windham County Savings Bank at Newfane, Vt., and was sentenced to serve seven years for that.

"But he turned stool pigeon for the Federal authorities, squealed on his pals and gave so much valuable information to the United States secret service that the Government got him a pardon and he became a sort of Government detective. But he double-crossed the United States. He couldn't run straight to save his life.

"Truax had worked for the United Cigar Stores Company for seven years and knew the methods employed by the clerks. A year ago he was discharged for carelessness and he fell in with the shifty Mr. Gray, Clark and Duval, who were useful tools. The woman figured only incidentally.

"The scheme of the crowd was to visit a cigar store early in the morning or late at night when the clerk was apt to be alone. Gray or Truax tied him with wire. Then they robbed the till and safe. If customers happened in the store looked innocent and even sold goods over the counter.

### Clerks Identify Three.

Deputy Commissioner Dougherty and his detectives appeared with their prisoners before Magistrate Kernochan in the West Side court yesterday afternoon. Half a dozen United Cigar Stores Company clerks that had been robbed appeared to identify the prisoners. Duval, Truax and Clark were identified positively. Truax was held in \$15,000 bail for examination to-day.

Duval and Clark were held in \$5,000 bail each for examination at the same time. None of the cigar salesmen appeared positively to identify Gray, or Philadelphia Johnny, and Magistrate Kernochan was compelled to discharge the man for lack of evidence.

### Two More Italians Shot.

Eight Other Shootings of the Same Sort in a Month.

Further evidence of an elimination contest among the inner circles of the Italian underworld of New York is apparent by the shooting last night of two downtown Italians in Harlem. The police said there had been a bullet in the chest of one of the men and ten shootings since February 18.

Last night's victims were Giuseppe Giompolo, 28 years old, and Luigi Stracco, 25 years old, both of 83 Mulberry street. As they were standing in front of a drug store at 10th street and Second avenue a man popped out of the passing throng and fired five shots at them. A furrow was ploughed in Giompolo's scalp and Stracco got a flesh wound in the right side of his chest.

Both crumpled up on the sidewalk and were taken to the hospital. Jones found them groaning. They were taken to the Reception Hospital by Dr. Kahn.

Anacleto Buonomo, a merchant, of 1715 Madison avenue, was shot in 12th street near First avenue by a mysterious gunman Thursday last week and died in the Harlem Hospital on Monday.

Joseph De Marco, a grain dealer, of 125 East 10th street, was shot in the same neighborhood on Monday night. Pietro Martini of 230 East 17th street was shot in the abdomen on Wednesday night as he was standing on his stoop.

Tony Tomonitti of 228 East 13th street was hit in the right arm by a bullet fired from 274 Pleasant avenue on Thursday night.

A man familiar with doings in the Italian underworld said last night that it is a safe guess that within the next two weeks seven or eight shootings will be added to the long string that have mystified the police.

### McADOO RAISES WOMEN'S PAY.

Forty-three Employees in This City Are Benefited.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Secretary McAdoo directed today that the salaries of forty-three charwomen employed in the New York Appraisers' Warehouse, New York Custom House and Brooklyn Post Office, be increased from \$300 to \$325 a year.

This makes a standard rate of pay in these buildings. Prior to the order some of the women engaged in this work were paid \$300 a year and others \$325.

## CHARLTON LAWYER SHARPLY QUESTIONED

Supreme Court Shows Unusual Interest in Fight Against Extradition.

### HANGS ON TREATY STATUS

Attorney for Accused Man Says Knox Assumed Authority Which Was Not His.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Oral arguments were made in the Supreme Court this afternoon in the case involving the extradition to Italy of Porter Charlton to answer the charge of having murdered his wife at Lake Como in 1910.

The Supreme Court is Charlton's last hope against being taken back to Italy and held for the crime. The case was unusual because of the issues involved and also because of the interest manifested by members of the court.

Charlton's attorney was subjected to a running fire of questions from the bench almost from the beginning of his argument. At times the Justices disagreed among themselves. It is Floyd Clark of New York argued in behalf of Charlton and Pierre P. Garvin of Jersey City appeared for the Italian Government.

Opposition to the extradition rested almost entirely on the contention that the extradition treaty with Italy had been practically abrogated by the refusal of the Italian Government to surrender its "citizens" on demand of the United States. Attorney Clark argued that the treaty was practically a dead letter as a result, and that in agreeing to surrender Charlton Secretary Knox had simply exercised an arbitrary discretion, a thing he was not authorized to do. Repeated rulings by the State Department were quoted to show that no citizen of the United States can be extradited on the demand of any foreign Government except under a treaty stipulation.

It was evident that this argument did not meet the approval of several members of the court, especially Justice Pitney, who inquired whether or not the United States Government had ever refused to extradite one of its citizens on the demand of Italy since any action by the Italian Government which Charlton's attorney had abrogated the treaty. The attorney replied that this was the first case in which a demand had been made on the United States.

Justice Pitney had quite an argument with counsel for Charlton, in which he insisted that the United States Government had not taken any steps to abrogate the treaty in the usual way, and that it regarded the treaty as in full force and effect. The Justice insisted that counsel for Charlton was asking the Supreme Court to abrogate a treaty, which was not a judicial function.

Justice Lurton inquired whether or not there was anything in the diplomatic correspondence of the State Department to show that the United States Government ever had abandoned its construction of the treaty.

Attorney Clark replied that there was not, except the action of Secretary Hay, who had refused on one occasion to ask for the extradition of a citizen of Italy who had fled to that country, charged with a crime in one of the States on ground, as Secretary Hay explained, that such a demand would be useless because the Italian Government would not accede to it.

Attorney Clark argued that in the early part of the correspondence between the State Department and the Italian Government relating to the surrender of Charlton the Italian Government had indicated clearly it was not making its demand based on any treaty stipulations and admitted that Italy had disregarded the treaty. Counsel for Charlton, insisted that by abandoning the treaty the Italian Government had rested its case entirely on "international comity," and that for more than fifty years no foreign Government had ever demanded the surrender of a citizen of the United States except under treaty.

Other points raised on behalf of Charlton are that the Federal Court of New Jersey erred in refusing to receive proof of insanity at the magistrate's hearing and that the Italian Government failed to prove that a demand was made for Charlton within forty days after his arrest.

The case comes to the Supreme Court on appeal from the Federal Court of the Department of New Jersey, which dismissed a writ of habeas corpus taken out on behalf of Charlton to prevent his being extradited. A decision by the Supreme Court will come later.

### NAVIGATION SCHOOL ASSURED.

Sulzer Also Signs Fitzgerald and Other Measures.

ALBANY, April 18.—Gov. Sulzer signed today the McKee bill providing for a State school of navigation, seamanship, steam and electrical engineering. The Governor will appoint a board of managers of the New York Maritime School and place the institution under control of the State if the city of New York decides to discontinue it.

The Governor signed the Fitzgerald bill, which authorizes the New York city board of departmental officers to employ Police Commissioners to hear charges against dismissed city employees and with the approval of the Civil Service Commission to re-appoint them.

The Hansberger bill was signed providing that in case of an increase of reduction in the capital stock of a bank or insurance corporation a certificate shall be filed also in case of an extension of corporate existence.

The Governor approved the McElligott bill incorporating Cornelius Van der Hoff, John D. Rockefeller, Louis Annin Ames, August Belmont, Union S. Bethell, Henry L. Rogers, Herman Ridder and others as the New York Commercial Centenary Commission to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the beginning of the city's commerce of what is now New York State under the auspices of the States-General of the United States.

The Pollock bill reducing from \$5,000 to \$2,000, the combined capital and surplus which a trust company must have to open a branch office outside the State was approved.

### MOTHER AND CHILD DIE AT SEA.

Father and Five Others Come to Settle in the West.

The North German Lloyd liner Wittekind, in last night from Bremen, found heavy weather in her course and her passengers, all steerage, were much disturbed.

Eva Stoll, the nine-year-old daughter of a German farmer, died on April 9 of meningitis and the next day her mother, Katharine, grief-stricken, succumbed to a heart disease.

Mother and child were buried at sea. The father, John Stoll, with five children, will land at Ellis Island this morning and take his little ones to the West.

**"The Top Notch of Scotch"**

GUARANTEED FOR AGE, QUALITY AND FLAVOR

**YOUNG GEORGE WHISKY**

Scotch WHISKY

FRANCIS DRAZ & CO., Sole Agents, United States.

## MUTUALS LOSE FIGHT AGAINST INCOME TAX

Democratic Caucus Adopts Tariff Provision With Only Minor Changes.

### DIVIDENDS TO BE TAXED

Debate Ends To-day and Measure Will Be Before House Next Week.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Protests made by mutual life insurance companies against the income tax provision of the Underwood tariff bill were ignored today by the Democratic caucus of the House of Representatives.

The entire income tax provision of the tariff bill was adopted with only a few minor changes. This means it will be passed by the House.

The protest of the insurance companies, which complain that the income tax provision taxes them excessively, will find expression in the Senate. Spokesmen of the mutual companies believe that when their case is presented in the Senate the companies will be made practically exempt from taxation under the new revenue law.

After a meeting of the ways and means committee, which was called to correct obvious errors in the income tax provision, the caucus authorized changes that will remove one of the causes for complaint made by the mutual insurance companies.

The bill as originally introduced provided that a tax of 1 per cent should be levied on the proceeds of a policy paid upon the death of a person insured. The framers of the bill declared there never was any intention on their part to levy a tax on such income, and the caucus amended the provision accordingly.

Mr. Underwood and his associates refused to concede that an amendment had been made. They admitted that the language of the particular paragraph in question probably was ambiguous. Accordingly they made a change to-day, that leaves no doubt that the proceeds of a life insurance policy are not subject to taxation.

Another change also was authorized, that in the opinion of representatives of insurance companies is important. This was in the section having to do with the reserves of insurance companies. As introduced the bill appeared to provide that the reserves of an insurance company were to be taxed.

The mutual companies adopted making it plain that reserves which represent the residue of income already taxed are not to be taxed again.

On the main point of controversy with the mutual companies the caucus stood pat. This has to do with the tax levied on dividends paid on certain forms of policies. The bill provides that in estimating necessary expenses that are not to be taken into account, dividends shall not be so listed.

To illustrate: A man has a policy of \$500. He pays on this a premium of \$100 a year. His dividend, so called, amounts to \$20, which he applies on the premium, leaving the company in cash only \$40. The proposed law does not recognize the dividend allowance of \$20. It provides that the company shall pay a tax on the full \$100.

The mutual companies of the mutual companies is that the so-called dividend is not a dividend in fact or in a commercial sense. They argue that the dividend is nothing more or less than a refund on an overcharge that was made in the first instance, because the company was unable to estimate until the end of the year just what the proper charge should be.

The Ways and Means Committee, which framed the income tax provision, refused to entertain the equity of this contention and the caucus has not the lead of the committee. The Democratic leaders cite as their authority a decision handed down in the case of the corporation tax act by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who held that the mutuals were liable to the tax on dividends.

The caucus spent nearly all day on the income tax question. The only opposition to it was made by members who voiced the protests of the insurance companies. Mr. Hull of Tennessee, the author of the income tax provision, had already conferred with counsel for the insurance companies and he told the caucus that the protests should be ignored.

An effort to place boots and shoes on the dutiable list, made by Phelan of Massachusetts, was hooted down. The session yesterday action on raw rubber and raw silk was deferred. The provision placing these products on the free list was adopted to-day.

All that now remains to be considered in the Underwood bill is the section embracing the administrative provisions. Debate on the measure will be concluded in session to-morrow. Mr. Underwood, the Democratic leader, plans to call the bill in the House on Monday or Tuesday.

### PRINCETON DEMOCRATS ANGRY.

After Sixteen Years They See Job Going to Republicans.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 18.—Joseph Hoff, in addition to being the town butcher and the Democratic chieftain in these parts, is just now the target for all the criticism that sixteen years of powerless allegiance to principle has engendered now that the local Democrats see a job getting away from them. He is blamed for the supposed intention of President Wilson to advance Assistant Postmaster Cottrell to the postmastership, local Democrats believing that the President consulted Mr. Hoff as chairman of the Democratic county committee before he decided to name Mr. Cottrell.

The latter is a Republican and also brother-in-law of Mr. Hoff, and the satisfied ones say he is trying to make a family affair out of his political leadership.

### CHINESE FACTS ON TAP.

New Bureau Organized Here to Furnish Them.

The Far Eastern Information Bureau, under the direction of Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York University, has been organized with headquarters in the Mercantile Library Building, 13 Astor place. The object of the bureau is to distribute information concerning China.

Prof. Jenks says that the bureau has been established at the request of influential Chinese who feel that the American people know too little of the republic of China. The bureau will be assisted by the Chinese legation at Washington, the State Department and the American Asiatic Association.

Prof. Jenks, who is director of the division of public affairs in New York University, made special studies of taxation, labor, currency, &c., throughout the far East for the Government in 1901 and later spent a year in China as a member of the Commission on International Exchange. He will be assisted in this new work by Earl H. Smith, who for eight years represented the Frederick J. Haskin syndicate in the far East.

In a bulletin issued yesterday the bureau discredits the notion that the Chinese language is difficult to learn. Dr. T. F. Cummings of New York, who is now touring China, Korea and Japan, has made careful studies of the language and has had marked success as an instructor in it.

## COLLECTORSHIP FIGHT GROWS MORE INTENSE

McAdoo and O'Gorman Stand by Candidates Awaiting Wilson's Decision.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The tussle between Secretary of the treasury McAdoo and Senator O'Gorman over the appointment of a Collector for the Port of New York is still on.

The situation to-night was practically unchanged. Secretary McAdoo was standing firmly for Frank L. Polk, while Senator O'Gorman is urging Thomas W. Churchill or any one of the five men whose names have been submitted by him.

It is very apparent that the feeling between the New York State Senator and Secretary McAdoo is tense, and this has occasioned all the more comment because they were close friends and seemed to be doing considerable team work in the Wilson campaign.

With both the Secretary and Mr. O'Gorman it is a question now of waiting for the President to decide.

The President's friends were inclined today to believe that he eventually will favor the selection of Frank L. Polk, although there is a possibility that he may seek a way out of the embarrassment by urging Mr. McAdoo and Senator O'Gorman to agree on some other candidate.

Secretary McAdoo is inclined to believe that the Department's final recommendation should be decisive with regard to an appointment which so closely concerns the work of the Department. Senator O'Gorman's fight is purely for the rights which he considers belong to him as a representative of the people of New York State.

Mr. Churchill was in Washington today.

### SUES NOW FOR DIVORCE.

Mrs. Van Volkenburgh Seeks Decree in Connecticut Court.

W. M. K. O'Leary, counsel for Philip Van Volkenburgh, admitted yesterday that his client has been served with papers in a suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Nevada Van Volkenburgh in the Superior Court of Windham county, Connecticut. The suit is the last in a series of actions between the Van Volkenburghs since they were married on November 23, 1909.

Mrs. Van Volkenburgh's legal residence is in Connecticut. Papers served on the defendant yesterday require him to appear on May 5 at Farmington, Conn. It is understood that the new action in Connecticut arises from the settlement of suits in New York three weeks ago. At that time Van Volkenburgh brought a divorce action a day or so before the trial of a suit Mrs. Van Volkenburgh brought to compel her husband to pay her \$100,000 to reimburse her for money spent out of her own funds for her support since they were married. The suit was settled after a jury had been drawn, and on the same day Van Volkenburgh withdrew his divorce suit.

Under the Connecticut laws Mrs. Van Volkenburgh could get a decree of divorce on the ground of abandonment and it was said yesterday that Van Volkenburgh will appear in court on May 5 and waive his defence, thus giving the court jurisdiction over the case.

The complaint in Mrs. Van Volkenburgh's Connecticut action is desertion and it is said that she will not ask for alimony because an amicable understanding has been reached as to an allowance for her support. She said yesterday:

"I began by suing for a divorce in the State of Connecticut on the ground of cruelty and non-support and other charges, but my husband fled and roamed through Europe avoiding service. I then sued for a separation, but withdrew the suit because he promised many things. Again he fled. Then I sued him for some papers, which he produced. My action for \$100,000 for maintenance and support was settled out of court."

Mrs. Van Volkenburgh lives at the Hotel Vanderbilt in New York and her husband lives at a Fifth avenue club.

In Preparation for Removal May 1st to their New Building, FIFTH AVENUE AT 48TH ST.

## Charles Scribner's Sons Announce Large Price Reductions

on their Extensive and Valuable Stock of Standard, Rare and Representative Books, which constitute a rare opportunity for book buyers, as the following typical examples indicate:

- DICKENS (CHARLES)** Works. Gadshill Edition. All the original illustrations. London, Chapman and Hall. 36 vols. 8vo. Full red Morocco, gilt tops, by Zahmsdorf. Formerly \$300.00—now \$200.00.
- RICHARDSON (SAMUEL)** Works. London, 1811. 19 vols. 12mo. Full Morocco. Formerly \$150.00—now \$95.00.
- BIBLE**. The Doves Press Bible. 5 vols. 4to. Full Niger Morocco. By the Doves Bindery. Formerly \$500.00—now \$250.00.
- BYRON**. Works. Large Paper. John Murray's best and most complete Edition. 13 vols. Formerly \$130.00—now \$45.00.
- SAME**. Small Paper. Full Levant. 13 vols. Formerly \$250.00—now \$100.00.
- SAME**. Half Levant. Formerly \$80.00—now \$40.00.
- ROYAL COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE**. Folio. 2 vols. Full Morocco. Formerly \$150.00—now \$65.00.
- BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON**. (Tudor Translations). 4 vols. Half Buckram. Formerly \$30.00—now \$15.00.
- SHELLEY (PERCY BYSSHE)**. Letters. Collected and Edited by Roger Ingpen. With illustrations. London, 1909. 2 vols. 8vo. Cloth. The latest and fullest collection. Formerly \$6.00—now \$2.00.
- BURKE (EDMUND)** Works. London, 1899. 12 vols. 8vo. Full Call. Gilt Tops By Riviere. Formerly \$110.00—now \$75.00.
- FAMOUS CASTLES AND PALACES OF ITALY**. Edmund D'Auvergne. Illustrated in Color. London, 1911. 8vo. Formerly \$3.75—now \$1.50.

Many desirable and representative books at prices running from \$5.00 to \$50.00.

It is nineteen years since CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS made similar price reductions upon removal into their present building. The great opportunity offered by the present reduction is limited by the early date of removal.

Write for Clearance Catalogue.

153 Fifth Ave., Between 21 & 22 Sts.

## GIVES 3,407 WIRELESS PERMITS IN 4 MONTHS

Navigation Bureau Says Inspections Help Ship and Coast Stations.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The bureau of navigation of the Department of Commerce reports that during the first four months of the operation of the act to regulate radio communication, which took effect December 13 last, the bureau has issued 3,407 licenses to wireless operators and stations in the United States.

The first grade commercial operators' licenses number 1,279; second grade, 180, while 1,128 amateurs have been licensed. Eight operators' licenses of the experimental and instruction grade have been issued. Thus far 46 American ship stations, 18 coast stations and 682 amateur stations have been licensed.

The report says that the wireless apparatus on ocean steamers has been inspected before about 1,500 sailings from the United States during the four months and the inspections already made have considerably increased the efficiency of wireless apparatus on ship and coast stations.

The bureau of standards has designed special testing instruments to measure wave lengths and to reduce interference. These instruments will be furnished to the ten inspectors in the field.

### SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Lightning struck the steeple of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Buffalo yesterday wrecking the spire. The walls were cracked and seats ripped out. Three girls in front of the building were injured.

The hunger strike of I. W. W. prisoners in Denver ended yesterday when one of them was seen devouring a loaf of bread. In one minute others followed suit.

No person with a tendency toward a communicable disease will hereafter be employed in the dining car or restaurant service of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Judge Remser of Indianapolis held yesterday that the Progressives are entitled to representation on election boards. His decision the Republicans are displaced and will not be represented.